Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1867. NUMBER 42.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Millwrights to work on [illegible]

WANTED—A first class traveller in a [illegible]

WANTED—A head waiter, at the New York House, [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable man, to act as [illegible]

WANTED—A boy that understands [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman, at Putney, [illegible]

WANTED—A few honest, energetic young men, as salesmen. A good opportunity [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—A carder, competent to take charge of two or three sets of cards. [illegible]

WANTED—Three first class trunkmakers, [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced cutter, to go into the country [illegible] JACKSON & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A good barber, to go in the country [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A respectable woman who has had experience in the business, to act as forewoman [illegible]

WANTED—By the 1st of September, [illegible]

WANTED—10 waiting girls, at 154 [illegible]

WANTED—At Dorr's Hotel, corner Clark and Van Buren sts., two dining-room girls. [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good German girl to do kitchen work in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl, to go to Kenosha, Wis. [illegible]

WANTED—In a hotel, at Odell, Ill., [illegible]

WANTED—A good, strong, competent girl. German preferred. Call at 107 [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl, English or German, to do the work in a small family. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 1162 [illegible]

WANTED—At 776 Michigan av., a [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook for a large [illegible]

WANTED—A girl, one who is willing [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do cooking, washing and ironing. [illegible]

WANTED—A Norwegian, Swedish or German girl. [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to wash and iron [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—A assistant bookkeeper, [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 75 men for [illegible]

WANTED—215 Coal Miners—Wages [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 25 sawmill hands, [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Fifty teams, at steam [illegible]

WANTED—To loan from $6,000 to [illegible]

WANTED—Energetic men of respectability [illegible]

WANTED—An interest or the management [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a one-third [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for a small [illegible]

WANTED—Any one having a good [illegible]

WANTED—A home in the country for two boys, 9 and 11 years old, [illegible]

WANTED—Men that want to make money [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a good Chicago [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists—An interest [illegible]

WANTED—Soldiers and heirs to know [illegible]

WANTED—At Office 14, No. 155 [illegible]

WANTED—A business man offers his services [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Any person [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—House of eight rooms. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A medium-sized [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage or [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Five suites and ten single rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—An elegant suite of rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—The upper part of a two-story [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Rooms—Cheap, [illegible]

TO RENT—A large front room, unfurnished, [illegible] 211 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A part of No. 20 Ellis av., [illegible]

TO RENT—With board, a very desirable [illegible]

TO RENT—Two pleasant rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, suitable for [illegible] 160 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—To one or two gentlemen, a [illegible]

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Young man of business, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a Young German, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As barkeeper, by a competent and reliable young man, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper or corresponding clerk [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of experience in teaching desires a situation as teacher of music, French and German. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first-class cook, washer and ironer. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a respectable girl, to do housework in a small family. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady—An experienced [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young woman as wet nurse [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By an English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress. [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, for Clark's Indelible Pencil, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$18 a day—agents wanted, male and female, to introduce a new [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole world for "THE NEW MAP WONDER," now ready. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A new work for the people, "ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE," by Prof. C. E. Stowe, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Gentlemen and ladies, for "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," from Washington to Johnson, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately for the best selling books ever offered to the public. [illegible] C. W. SHERWOOD, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Map of United States, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$20, $25, $40. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Efficient agents, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a day easily made [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—The Tomb of Lincoln. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the Underground [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—100 ladies to canvass for WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—With $5 to $10 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day. [illegible] G. W. CROWELL & CO. [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a mercantile [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—New invention [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first class [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—An active man, with a few hundred dollars capital, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—For Sale—Half-interest [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will S. S., of P., please write again, immediately, to B. O.?

PERSONAL—A gentleman of sober, Christian habits, [illegible]

PERSONAL—The young lady in short suit, [illegible]

PERSONAL—A young widow lady, of education and refined manners, [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—8, 10, 12, 16 and 18 horse power second-hand portable engines. [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Another lot of second-hand portable steam engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two second hand 9-inch boilers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A boiler, about 20 horse power. [illegible]

FOR SALE—H. B. Smith's Patent Wood-working Machinery, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Lot of second-hand Artesian Well fixtures, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Old newspapers, at Tribune counting room.

FOR SALE—Or exchange—For a small dwelling house [illegible]

FOR SALE—The furniture of a house [illegible]

FOR SALE—A large lot of assorted [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Physicians and Medical Students—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-broken pointer dog, [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Carriage and Horses. [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a good work horse for cash. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A handsome, gentle, and well broken pony. [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Johnson-Stanton Difficulty.

The President Discovers an Adverse Current of Public Sentiment.

Proposition in Cabinet that the President Himself Resign.

Disagreement and Discharge of the Jury in the Surratt Case.

Closing Episode of the Trial

[illegible] of the Senior Bradley Stricken from the Rolls of the Bar of the District Court.

[illegible] Challenge from the Disbarred Attorney to Judge Fisher.

FROM EUROPE.

Later Account of the Great Railroad Accident in Ireland.

The Cholera Violently Raging in Palermo.

Termination of the War Between Russia and Bokhara.

An Insult to the United States Minister at Constantinople.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Osage Indians on the War Path in Western Kansas.

An Annuity Withheld by a Swindling Agent.

WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.

THE JOHNSON-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

It is positively reaffirmed that at the Cabinet meeting of Friday there was little or no sympathy with the President's movement against Stanton. The response of the country has had a great effect, and it was suggested in the Cabinet that any further steps would make the Secretary of War a formidable candidate for the Presidency. It can also be stated positively that the question of President Johnson offering his resignation was mooted, and one Cabinet Minister at least, [illegible] upon the ground that, in his opinion, Mr. Wade should come into the executive chair, he would, by his ridiculous [illegible] be sure to drive off the Conservative wing of the Republican party and so [illegible] to render the formation and success of a Conservative party possible and [illegible].

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the Land Office show an aggregate disposal of 79,521 acres of public lands during July at Ionia, Mich.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Steven's Point, Wis., and [illegible]ville, Neb. The greater portion was [illegible].

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts from internal revenue for the [illegible] $3,744,460.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—J. W. Fitch, for several years past correspondent of the [illegible] Post, died to-day, after a long illness [illegible] fever.

PERSONAL.

[illegible], Aug. 10.—Postmaster General Randall received a telegram yesterday, announcing the serious illness of Mrs. Randall, who is now in Scotland, and started to [illegible]. He will sail for New York to-day.

NAVAL.

Admiral Palmer reports to the Navy Department that the ship Susquehannah would leave Vera Cruz July 27 for Aspinwall. All [illegible] Mexico. Health of the squadron [illegible].

THE SURRATT CASE.

The Jury Fail to Agree and are Discharged—Closing Episode of the Trial—The Name of the Senior Bradley Stricken from the Roll of the District Court—A Challenge from Bradley to Judge Fisher.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.

There was a scene of great excitement in Judge Fisher's Court this afternoon. The jury came in and announced a disagreement, [illegible] eight for acquittal and four for conviction.

The Judge then announced that he had [illegible] duty to perform, and proceeded to review the acts of Bradley, which have [illegible] this trial notorious, and at the close, by the authority vested in the Court, directed [illegible] Bradley.

This he jumped up and said he would, in the presence of the Court and all [illegible], that all the Court had said was false, and that the Court had no right to disbar him.

The Judge replied that Bradley [illegible] make an appeal.

The Court then adjourned and Bradley [illegible].

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 10.—At one o'clock the prisoner was brought into the Court-room. He seemed in good spirits. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the crier called the Court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to call the jury down.

By this time the Court-room was densely crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and the foreman stated they had been unable to agree. The foreman read the following letter:

To the Hon. J. B. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:

The jury in this case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt, most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first retired upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and they are fully convinced that they cannot possibly agree [illegible]. We deem it our duty to the Court and country, and in view of the [illegible] of our private affairs and the [illegible] of our families, and the fact that the health of several of our members is becoming seriously impaired under prolonged confinement, to make this statement and ask to be discharged at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

[Signed by all the jury.]

After some conversation, Judge Fisher ordered their discharge.

Judge Fisher rose and read the following:

I have now a very unpleasant duty to perform, but one which I cannot forego. On the 1st day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding Judge was descending from the Bench, Joseph H. Bradley accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having insulted him (Bradley) [illegible] the Bench from the commencement of the trial, and the Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of insulting any body, [illegible] Mr. Bradley [illegible] that he had no other feeling but that [illegible]. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting the explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement [illegible]. If his Judges are to be [illegible] with personal violence on [illegible]

all occasions whenever the [illegible] of counsel may be excited by imaginary insult, [illegible] Mr. Bradley [illegible] which even his years will not palliate. It [illegible] of the court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys practicing in this Court.

Mr. Bradley immediately rose and asked if the Court had adjourned.

Judge F.—It has not.

Mr. B.—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge F. (interrupting)—Crier, adjourn the Court.

The Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. B.—Well, then, I will say now—

Judge F., rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge F.—Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal.

Immediately after leaving the Court Judge F. proceeded to the street and entered a car, and was followed closely by Bradley, who entered the car, and stepping up to the Judge handed him a note. Judge F. took the note, opened and began to read. Mr. B. turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge.

Several policemen sprang into the car, and Officer McHenry stepped to the side of Bradley and kept in that position while he remained in the car.

Leaving the car Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, followed by several friends belonging to the bar. A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few minutes, Bradley came out arm in arm with his brother, and went down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings just transpired.

Meantime Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car and continued the perusal of the note while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

The order of Judge Fisher in dismissing Bradley has created the most intense excitement among all classes. The police are preserving order. Members of the bar are generally bitter in their denunciation of the Judge, and have called a meeting for Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, whom they declare has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

Surratt was remanded to the custody of the Marshal and returned to jail.

During the entire retirement of the jury they remained as follows:

On the verdict for conviction—Todd, Barr, Schneider and McLean—4.

For acquittal—Davis, Berry, Ball, Bohever, Alexander, Torsell, Getting and Birth—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence of Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had been indicted for conspiracy, he would have been convicted immediately on their retiring to their room.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Bradley to Judge Fisher that it first refers to the affair in the court room early in July, and quotes the expression attributed to Judge Fisher, Mr. Bradley, knew where the Judge lived and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could give but one interpretation to the declaration by Fisher. Referring to the misunderstanding between them, it suggested that the Judge should appoint an early day as convenient to meet Bradley outside the District for the purpose of settling their difficulty. Bradley further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be interfered with.

The letter was dated July 6th, but was reserved until the conclusion of the trial.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

LATER ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

LONDON, August 10.

Later despatches from the scene of the recent railroad accident at Brayhead, indicate that the first account was greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

MARINE.

LONDON, August 10.

The United States war steamer Swatora has been ordered to Crete.

Turkey.

ALLEGED INSULT TO A SERVANT OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

PARIS, August 10.

The Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a despatch from the servant of the United States Minister Resident, Edward Joy Morris. It is reported that Morris has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

Russia.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 10.

The war between Russia and Bokhara has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

Italy.

THE CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

FLORENCE, August 10.

Despatches state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo.

BY STEAMER.

Proceedings in the English Parliament—Garibaldi's Designs Against Rome—Remarks in the French Senate on the Attitude of Prussia—Austrian Finances—Affairs in Italy—The Sultan's Visit to Vienna, etc.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The steamer Weser, from Southampton on the 30th, has arrived.

In the House of Lords, on the 29th, Viscount Halifax moved a resolution that the redistribution of Parliamentary seats in the Reform Bill was inadequate, and more representatives should be given to large constituencies. The resolution was supported by Earl Russell and others, but was rejected—100 against 51.

The same night the bill prohibiting public meetings in the Royal parks, as debated by Gladstone, Bright, Disraeli and others. The motion to table the bill was lost.

The Paris Presse says Garibaldi had transmitted orders to the chiefs of his bands for a movement on Rome, and disturbances had already broken out.

In the French Senate, on the 27th, Baron Dupin said Prussia had formed a confederation in Germany offensive to France. He did not think, after the successes she had gained, Prussia would stop, but hoped the large States would unite and limit her empire. Then alone could France and the other nations reduce their armaments and be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry.

The Sultan had conferred the order of Osmanlie upon the King of Prussia.

The State expenditures of Austria in 1866 exceeded the estimates by 188,000 florins.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular despatch to the Papal Nuncios at the Catholic Courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The despatch also refers to preparations being made by Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

The Church Property Bill, in the Italian Parliament, passed by a vote of 204 to 58.

Reductions have been effected in the expenditures of Spain to the amount of 70,000,000 reals.

The King of Portugal has received a deputation from French and English Societies for the abolition of the slave traffic.

On the 30th, the Sultan was received by the municipality of Vienna. The burgomaster expressed a hope that the existing relations between Turkey and Austria would be of long duration, and hoped that Austrian subjects in Turkey would continue to enjoy his protection. The Sultan thanked him and promised that his hopes should be realized.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Tribune gives details showing that the Rodman gun proved a failure in the late experiments in England.

Darcy McGee has been threatened with assassination if he makes his promised disclosures concerning the Fenian organization in Canada.

Martinez, ex-President of Nicaragua, who recently left for England to represent his country, is especially charged with the delivery of the Mosquito territory to Nicaragua. The Nicaragua papers seem to have no doubt that the matter will be adjusted rightly, and claim that the United States will demand the restoration of the territory if Martinez fails to obtain it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Passengers for California—Deaths from Cholera—Institution for the Reclamation of Drunkards—The Episcopal Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Brevet Brigadier General Fred. Townsend and Dan. Bryant, the actor, were among the passengers for California to-day.

Two more deaths from cholera are reported.

The Commissioners of Public Charities are about to erect a commodious building on Ward's Island, for the reclamation of drunkards.

It is rumored that most of the proceeds of the recent sales of confiscated whiskey were swallowed up in costs.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Stubbs has received a number of anonymous letters, threatening him with serious consequences if he succeeded in securing the condemnation of Mr. Tyng. The latter will doubtless be the first to condemn such unwarrantable proceedings on the part of his friends.

The steamer Cleopatra, from Antwerp, arrived to-day.

Destructive Freshet at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, August 10.—A freshet in the northern part of this city on Friday afternoon, destroyed about $100,000 worth of property. The recent rains swelled the streams emptying into the Morris Canal, which broke, and the water passed into the aqueduct reservoir, which burst, flooding large portions of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The stone bridge at the [illegible] of Broad street was swept away. The principal private losses were Palmer & Co.

[illegible] manufacturers, $25,000; Rayle Hill, straw hat manufactory, $8,000; Nichols & Tompkins, [illegible] cloth factory, $3,000.

POLITICAL.

Michigan Constitutional Convention—Public Lands—Article on Elective and Amendments—Exemption—Bill of Rights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, Mich., August 10.

The Convention to-day took from the table the article on miscellaneous provisions, and substantially concurred in the amendments of the Committee of the Whole.

The new section reported by the Committee on Public Lands, providing that no lands granted shall be used for any purpose save such as are specified, was considered at length and rejected, the Convention preferring to leave the matter to the Legislature.

The amendments made by the Committee of the Whole to the article on amendments and resolutions were concurred in, and both placed on the order of third reading.

The article on exemptions was put on its final passage, and was carried by fifty-one votes, exactly the requisite number. The amount exempted are five hundred dollars in personal property and a homestead of the value of twenty-five hundred dollars.

The article on impeachments finally passed unanimously, receiving sixty-three votes.

The Bill of Rights passed unanimously, with 65 yeas.

The militia article passed with the same vote. The article on cities and villages passed by fifty-one yeas, just the requisite number, all the Democrats save two voting against it, because it allows the Legislature control of the municipal government of the cities. Two Republicans, Ninde and Winsor, also voted with the minority.

The article on education was defeated—forty-nine yeas to twenty-five nays. The latter was based on the opposition to the clause making the Agricultural College permanent. A motion to reconsider will be made.

Reply of the Richmond Clergymen to Governor Peirpoint's Charge of Disloyalty—Result of Registration in Princess Anne County.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—The Ministers of the Gospel of this city, held a meeting to adopt an address in reply to Governor Peirpoint's charge of disloyalty. They say:

Since the restoration of the Government of the United States over the Southern States, we have in no instance exhibited disloyalty in our pulpits, or used them as political agencies against said Government; that we have in no instance propagated from them what are termed rebel sentiments; that, least of all, have not, in the discharge of our duties, expressed directly or indirectly, a hope of the establishment of any other than the republican form of Government in this country.

Registration in Princess Anne County has been completed, and exhibited a majority of only 64 colored votes.

California Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Governor Stanley addressed a large meeting, last night, in opposition to Gorham and the Congressional plan of reconstruction, but favored qualified negro suffrage.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Telegraph Offices Destroyed Between Laramie and Salt Lake—Trouble with the Indians at the new Gold Mines at South Pass.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 10.

The South Pass and Little Sandy telegraph offices on the line between Laramie and Salt Lake were attacked, burned, and the line destroyed by Indians a few days ago. The redskins had everything their own way in that country during the last three weeks.

The Salt Lake Vedette of the 25th says the Indians still resist the opening of the new mines lately discovered. Three were known to be killed and scalped; three others were missing.

The Vedette avers that the whites will hold the country in spite of Indians, Mormons, or Sherman.

Indian Outrages on the Pacific Railroad—Murders by the Savages—General Augur on the Move.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—A despatch from Fort Hayes says that the stock on the railroad beyond here has been driven off by the Indians, who attacked the engineers and contractors, and wounded several men. Several Indians were killed.

General Augur has gone west to examine personally the position of affairs. He does not think "Spotted Tail's" people had any thing to do with this affair. He attributed the raid to the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The people of Western Nebraska have asked permission to raise a company of volunteers for defense, and General Augur has asked General Sherman to authorize the purchase of horses for this purpose.

General Sully and Colonel Parker report a continued warlike condition among Northern tribes. They demand possession of the country, a withdrawal of the troops and a suspension of railroad construction, instead of being willing to co-operate with the Government, and will not aid in an effort to induce hostile Indians to withdraw from the warpath. They told Sully and Parker to do themselves.

The report that Fort Wallace had been closed out is contradicted on the authority of N. M. Shoemaker, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Osage Indians on the War Path in Western Kansas—Annuities Withheld from Frontier Traders—Operations of a Swindling Agent.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The Democrat's Topeka (Kansas) special says: Governor Crawford has just returned from the Osage Indian reservation and corroborates General Kelley's statement that the Osage Indians had gone on the Plains stealing and committing other depredations. Three weeks ago those Indians returned, and all the tribe except thirty, immediately started back, stole one hundred and twenty-four horses from settlers and killed one man.

Some of the Indian agents and traders have been selling them arms and ammunition, and it is known that one thousand arms and a large amount of ammunition were taken out in the last six days, and large quantities were taken by the Indians on both trips. These arms and stolen horses are traded to the wild Indians, for they are Government horses and mules, branded "U. S."

Little Bear is still on the reservation, and says he knows the Indians are on the warpath, but their agent has not been with the tribe since last fall's payment, and that but half of their regular annuity was paid, and that in fabulous prices, and not in money, as their treaty stipulates. He says he cannot control his young men, because they say they can make more money by pillage and taking prisoners, who will be ransomed by the Government.

CRIME.

Trial at Des Moines for Attempted Rape.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August 10.

The trial of Walter Hicks, charged with attempting a rape upon the person of a nine-year old girl in this city, a few days ago, has been progressing for two days, and to-night was adjourned until Wednesday.

Case of Kidnapping at St. Johns, Mich.

DETROIT, August 10.—An outrage was perpetrated in St. Johns, in this State, yesterday. A man named Eli Hatfield arrived there from East Tennessee and arrested W. H. Harrington on a charge of having committed murder in that State in May last. It is said that Harrington was formerly a member of the Michigan cavalry, deserted, joined the rebels, and has since been living in East Tennessee. Hatfield brought no requisition from Governor Brownlow, nor had he any order to take the prisoner out of the State by Governor Crapo. He will be arrested, therefore, and held on the charge of kidnapping.

Bold and Villainous Affair—A Residence Entered, the Family Bound and Afterwards Robbed of Their Entire Possessions.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—The residence of Mr. Ebersole on the bank of the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Little Miami, was entered last evening by three men, who proceeded to bind the entire family with cords, then robbed them of $3,400 in money and bonds and all of Mrs. Ebersole's jewelry. No further clue to the robbers yet obtained.

Murder in Portsmouth, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 10.—The murder yesterday of a colored boy by a white man named Tyson, at Portsmouth, in a quarrel, occasioned much excitement. It is rumored that a party of colored persons started in pursuit of Tyson, (who escaped) with violent designs, but this is not fully credited.

Bank Clerk Robbed.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Albert E. Donaldson, a clerk in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, made a complaint at the Tombs Police Court yesterday against Harriet Sherman and Julia Judd for robbing him of $1,500 in a house of ill-fame.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Threatened Renewal of Financial Troubles—Further Facts Relative to the Riots of 1866.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Washington special of the New York Times says: "The financial troubles in New Orleans, which have been partially settled by the judicious management of General Sheridan's new Board of Controllers, [illegible] the depreciation of the money issued by the city so that it is now received at only four per cent discount below greenbacks, will probably be renewed very soon, as speculators [illegible] and in New York, as well as in New Orleans, are making preparations to depreciate the currency again by threatening to commence proceedings against the corporation for a violation of the National Bank Law in issuing the notes."

"Colonel Thomas Adams, removed yesterday from the office of the Chief of Police in New Orleans, is one of the city officers [illegible]

calculated by the report of the Military Commission and Congressional Committee which investigated the riots of 1866, as leader of the rioters. It is stated that at the head of the police force of one of the precincts, he made a most murderous charge against the members of the Convention, but he received the credit of having saved the life of ex-Governor Hahn and one or two prominent Unionists who were threatened by the mob."

FROM OMAHA.

Completion of Another Section of Forty Miles of the Union Pacific Railroad—Lands Entered at the Omaha Office.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OMAHA, August 10.

Generals Simpson, Blair and Dr. White, Commissioners, arrived this morning on their way west, to examine another section of forty miles of the Union Pacific track, now laid to a point over fifty miles west of Julesburg, though it is feared they will have to suspend work unless better protection is afforded.

Over fifty-two thousand acres of land were entered at the Omaha Land Office in the month of July.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Funds to be Appropriated in Aid of the Superior Railroad—Personal.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 9.

The City Council voted last evening to issue one hundred thousand dollars in bonds to the Superior Railroad on the completion of thirty miles, commencing at this end. Work will now be commenced within a week.

General Logan arrived this morning.

FROM DES MOINES.

New Railroad Enterprise—Progress on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, August 10.

The Common Council of this city have returned from their trip along the line of the I. & M. Road between Des Moines and Ames. It is thought they will report in favor of a $50,000 appropriation.

On Monday next trains on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. will run regularly to Mitchellown, fifteen miles from Des Moines.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Death From Yellow Fever in San Francisco Harbor—Statement Relative to the Sale of Indian Captives Denied—The Wheat Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—One death from yellow fever occurred on the steamer Resaca yesterday, the first ever known in this State. The Resaca lies several miles from the city.

The grape crop is very large.

Wheat unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will establish a coaling station for outward bound China steamers at Brook's Island, midway to Japan.

Captain Sanford, commanding Camp McDowell, Arizona, denies Governor McCormick's statement that captured Indians have been enslaved, sold or given up for slaughter to other tribes. He demands a court of inquiry.

The Savage Mining Company declared a dividend in July of $250 per foot, amounting to $250,000 in gold.

The wheat receipts for the week ending yesterday were about a quarter of a million sacks, the largest ever known during the same period. The large demand for exportation quickens the receipts and stiffens the price. Twenty-five vessels are loading for foreign and Eastern ports. Sales of prime to choice at $1.80@1.85.

Legal tenders at 72¼c.

ACCIDENTS.

A Railroad President Severely Injured.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A Mineola, Long Island special says: "Ex-Alderman Fox, President of the South Side Railroad, who was injured here on the railroad last Monday, is still in a precarious condition. He was considerably bruised about the body, but it is thought that he received no internal injury, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The South Side Railroad has been unfortunate about commencing operations, Mr. Fox being the chief manager of the enterprise."

Steamboat Collision.

QUEBEC, August 10.—The steamer Secret, belonging to the Canadian Steamship Company, while on the way from Montreal last night, ran into the steamer Lake St. Peter, cutting her in two and sinking her in three minutes. The crew took refuge on the wheelhouse and were all saved. The Secret did not sustain any damage.

FIRES.

Destructive Fire in Quebec.

QUEBEC, August 10.—A fire on Daiguillon and Richelieu streets last night destroyed ten houses. The fire alarm telegraph being from some cause unavailable, no alarm was given.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 10.—Kraus & Co.'s planing mill was burned last night. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

The Crops.

MADISON, Wis., August 10.—Harvest in this region has been progressing without interruption during this week. It is admirable weather for cutting grain. About a third of the wheat is cut and shocked. Scarcely any of it is yet stacked. A few pieces are not yet ripe enough. Oats will mainly be ready next week. Corn is doing finely, though a little rain would help it. All kinds of grain are yielding largely.

KENOSHA, Wis., August 10.—The wheat harvest is nearly finished. The crop is a very heavy one, and has been gathered in good condition. It averages about twenty-five bushels per acre. The oats, which is also a heavy crop, will soon be gathered.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 10. The harvest in this section is nearly over. It is a rich one, and the ground fairly groans under its fruitful burden.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 10.—There was a heavy rain to-day, but not enough to injure the crops.

Change of the Gauge of the North Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The gauge of the North Missouri Railroad has been changed from five feet six inches to four feet eight inches, and now conforms to the gauge of all the roads in Iowa, Illinois, and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Trains will run direct from St. Louis to St. Joseph. The work of changing the gauge of one hundred and seventy miles was accomplished in three days.

Violation of the Civil Rights Bill in Mobile.

MOBILE, August 10.—Mayor Gustavus Horton was arrested to-day, by United States Commissioner Turner, for violation of the Civil Rights Bill, in the banishment of the negro Johnson, who had lost a leg in the Union service. Mayor Horton gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance on Monday.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, August 10.—The first race to-day, a dash of a mile and a half, was won by Watson's Bonnie Doon. Second race, three miles, a walkover by Fleetwing. Third race, mile and three-quarters for all ages, was won by Pennock's vandal colt Connolly. Time, 3:13.

The Printers' Strike at Detroit.

DETROIT, August 10.—The printers' strike continues. None of the offices have a complement of men. As fast as men arrive they are met at the depot and escorted away. The papers are issuing half sheets, except the Free Press, which is enabled to publish in full.

Meeting of the National Academy of Sciences.

HARTFORD, August 10.—The National Academy of Sciences meets in this city on Tuesday next. A large number of professors and scientific men from all parts of the country will be present.

Damage to the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, August 10.—The bark Niagara carried away four gates, lock No. 15, Welland Canal, this morning. The damage will probably be repaired by Tuesday.

Died.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 10.—Professor John B. Nett, for a long time connected with the German press of this city, died yesterday of consumption.

Yellow Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, August 10.—No cases of yellow fever were reported in this city to-day by the Board of Health.

[illegible] Catholic Bishop of Montreal, who is a mightier power in Canada than even the Premier, has issued a pastoral address enjoining "the faithful" to vote only for those candidates for Parliament who will give the Ministry a fair trial in carrying out the terms of confederation. The Montreal Gazette says the Lower Canada Rouges (Democracy) are becoming more bold in their talk for annexation to the United States, and it has a long editorial about it. The New Brunswick Ministry is yet unformed, because of local jealousies, chiefly arising from the doubt and squabble whether the proposed intercolonial railway shall take the St. John's River or the eastern shore route.

The vulgar rendering of the motto of the Order of the Garter—"Evil be to him that evil thinks," is simply absurd. In fact there is no such word as honi. Honni, as it ought to be written, is not a noun, but the past participle of the verb honnir, to disgrace, revile, curse. The true signification of Honi soit qui mal y pense, as King Edward [illegible] ever said it [illegible] "He be d——d that thinks any wrong of it."—Notes and Queries.

CO-OPERATION.

Movement of the LaSalle Miners' Union.

Benefits and Advantages of Co-operative Labor.

An Interesting Address by Professor Daniels.

How the Two Opposing Interests Are to Be Reconciled.

[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

LASALLE, Ill., August 9.

A large meeting of coal miners was held here last evening to listen to an address from Colonel E. Daniels, of Chicago. The miners have been long standing out on a strike, as your readers are aware, and still manifest no disposition to yield to the terms offered by their employers. The meeting was presided over by John Bingham, Esq., a veteran miner of great intelligence and worth. The best feeling seemed to prevail among all; and a degree of good order and close attention to the speech rarely seen in such an audience. We give a brief outline of the speech of Colonel Daniels:

COLONEL DANIELS' ADDRESS ON THE BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY.

For some months you have had here in La Salle what is termed a strike. Four hundred skilled and efficient miners have remained unemployed more than a third of the year, at great loss to themselves, their employers, and the whole community. The business of the place is stagnant, property-holders and capitalists are uneasy or discouraged, and all inducements to enterprise have been destroyed here. And all this because a disagreement exists between labor and capital as to the relative share of the profits of mining, to which each are entitled.

In all difficulties there is always some best way out. It is to be found by looking things squarely and courageously in the face, and keeping a good temper. We have done many difficult things, and we are not to be appalled and discouraged by this. If we will only be patient and good natured and in earnest to find out what is really just and equitable, we shall certainly find a good plan on which all can harmonize.

Various modes of settlement have been proposed as rejected, but neither party is disposed to concede what the other asks. Each party conceives itself to be in the right, and is bound resolutely to maintain its position at all hazards. This strife will, of course, in time end as others have ended. One party or the other will yield to the necessities of its members, or of the situation, and give in to the demands of the other; or each party will yield a little until both meet on a common ground, and, waiving the original cause of dispute, work again in harmony. Both these modes of settlement are imperfect and only temporary. They bring no lasting peace or security against the resumption of the old quarrel. Of the two, that of a compromise is most sensible, because it tends to promote good feeling, though it settles no principle. If one party yields to the force of circumstances, it is only to gather strength for a new fight, and meantime it nurses wounded pride and bitterness of feeling which only tend to make strife perpetual.

These plans are all defective in that they do not even look toward finding out the cause of the difficulty. If they redress grievances, they do not tend to prevent others. They afford only hopeless relief for a desperate disease. If one party could convince the other, judgment would induce it to yield a ready acquiescence, that would insure permanence in the settlement, and there would be no bad feeling. But it rarely happens in such disputes that one party has all the right on its side.

The simple truth is, that no one man or class of men are to blame for this state of things. It is the stupid and foolish notion of the relation of labor to capital, which is the great root of oppression or labor of the multitude, discord that exists. If you go among capitalists you will find greed, learned, generous men, and narrow-minded selfish ones as well. There are good and bad in both classes alike. The cheap oratory of the demagogues who want your votes deals largely in flattery of labor and in abuse of capital, as a class of vampires seek to suck the blood out of the working man. But these men only flatter your vanity for the sake of power, which they use at your cost. They are the worst enemies of society. Wherever you find a man anxious to get up bad feeling between capital and labor, brand him as your worst [illegible]. Labor and capital are natural allies in the great work which man wages upon nature to secure subsistence and happiness. Capital was produced by labor, and is only industry and skill crystallized into lasting forms. Every man is a capitalist, who has a dollar ahead, and every man who does anything useful is his fellows, is a laborer. How, then, does this important warfare between labor and capital come about? It is because capitalists or laborers, or both, seek each to get an undue share of the joint production. [illegible]

[illegible]

Co-operative association of industry and exchange is the solution of this labor and capital [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] this plan. At Rochdale [illegible] co-operative movement [illegible]

[illegible]

Let us not dream of reconciliation and strife, but on a foundation of justice and on equal terms [illegible]

to its existence; but we shall not fully [illegible] to not apply ourselves intelligently to the [illegible] its pains. We must not let it come to these [illegible] to ourselves and transmit it to the [illegible] it is to [illegible] the remedy [illegible] of co-operation is not [illegible] accept the liberal spirit of brotherhood.

I do not ask you to give up the Miners' Union. It has taught you confidence in each other and the power of organized effort; but let its power be used for the good of all—to protect the [illegible] of all, prove to [illegible] right of every man to labor for whom he pleases, at such wages, when, where and as he pleases, is sacred and inviolable in every man. When it [illegible] it [illegible] by an individual or by an association, the man is a slave. You must sacredly and maintain this great right and never for a moment merge your manhood in a party so as to lose it. Then your Union will be an instrument of strength and blessing to all.

I entreat you most earnestly to waive all past grounds of difference and unjust demands. Meet the mine owners in a good spirit, and let us see if we cannot find the way out of this "slough of despond" into which we have fallen. No man ever got good happiness or anything by sulking and malice. [illegible] by being happy till all others are as well off as I am—all other families are as well cared for as mine. This is the law of our life and we can no more escape it than we can get out from under the atmosphere. [illegible] We must look this truth in the face and ceases [illegible] from our peculiar efforts? We are trying to put out the fire with oil, to dam the water with sand, to brighten the room by shutting from one and all shutting the other. Both are frustrated by objection. There are many objections to everything, but good sense simply asks which is the best all things and all times considered,—not which is faultless. Everything goes by approximation. We obtain perfection slowly; but we never gain a step till we take it. Having taken it bravely and honestly, we shall see more clearly where to take the next, and then forward. You must also not spent things as they are. You have lived long upon a false system, and wrong things are wrong. But still we have to do with them and we cannot radically put everything to rights. Thus, the present scale of prices must be recognized, as to money, labor, coal, provisions, and everything we need. This is a limitation under which we must work, but if we are true ourselves, and hold ourselves manfully, or the right, the great army of industry will wheel grandly into line, on right and left, and we shall move forward to sure success over all obstacles. Just as one sweet voice swinging true to note finally brings all discordant singers into harmony, so every persevering effort to organize labor on the principles of justice and fraternal co-operation tends to harmonize all the discords of society.

The speech occupied an hour and a half, and was listened to with the utmost attention throughout, interrupted only by frequent marks of approbation. At its close several members of the Union, among them Messrs. Cook and Bingham, endorsed the co-operative policy in brief and excellent speeches.

A vote of thanks and three cheers were given for the speaker, and the meeting adjourned to the next evening to take some practical action. The spirit in which this subject is received, encourages us all to hope for some permanent settlement of this vexatious question which grows out of the working of our mines.

LASALLE, Ill., August 10.

The adjourned meeting of the Miners' Union, to consider the subject of co-operative mining, as explained by Colonel Daniels last evening, took place to-night.

Mr. Cook, of LaSalle, made a very clear statement of the principles and practical working of co-operation in England, where he had known its practical workings. He demonstrated the increased thrift and comfort that would follow steady work; the sense of responsibility it would bring, causing every man connected with a mine to feel that he was a part owner, and thus stimulating care and sagacity, and increasing the respect of the laborer for himself. Thus it invests the work with the dignity that belongs to it. He felt confident that if a trial were made, though attended with some difficulty at first, it would grow to a great success.

Mr. Bingham, in a very earnest speech, exhorted his brother miners to lay aside all little narrow prejudices, and rise above suspicion and place confidence in each other. He expressed his full faith in co-operation as the means of deliverance for labor and capital both from their present antagonistic position. He expressed his willingness to labor early and late, and accept whatever sacrifice might be required to give the principle a fair trial. He urged upon the miners that they should inform themselves thoroughly upon all matters before condemning a new thing, and listen to what men better educated than themselves had to offer.

Mr. Hedringer, formerly editor of the Belleville Miner, wished to ask Colonel Daniels if interest were to be paid, and if so, at what rate, on capital in a co-operative movement. He thought it interest were allowed, it should be at a very low rate; otherwise, capital would consume labor. But he was favorable to co-operation.

Colonel Daniels replied that he had not discussed details. That would be for committees appointed by the miners to meet other committees appointed by the owners of capital. He was anxious to secure the recognition of the principle, and he had no fear that they would not get in the just thing soon if all were imbued with the desire. [illegible] private opinion was that the interest on capital was much too high. But we are in the midst of a state of things which recognizes high rate and pays it. In some shape we should do this, in co-operation. Capital will not go into mining and manufacturing and accept the [illegible] unless its interest which it can get [illegible] elsewhere is guaranteed. The profits called dividend or interest, as you please. He had no fear, however, that people would not realize its interest in co-operative mining. What is best in labor is best for capital. Their interests can never be really antagonistic, though many seem to be so by a false system. Demagogues tell you that capital is the natural enemy of labor. It would be just as sensible to say that a man's head was the natural enemy of his feet.

Mr. Hedringer remarked, further, that the miners put in capital in the shape of labor—living capital against the dead capital of the mine owners. Thus, if we call a man's work worth $600 a year, each man brings that amount of capital to the mine, and interest should be allowed him as well as the capitalist.

The discussion was continued till a late hour in the best spirit.

The meeting voted, with a single dissenting voice, to appoint a committee of five to receive propositions from the mine owners for a co-operative effort.

The committee was selected by the meeting, with John Bingham, President of the Union, as Chairman. Before leaving, the President called upon the Union to stand by the committee in their endeavor to introduce co-operative mining, and to give a solemn pledge of their intention with the uplifted hand. Nearly every hand went up, and the meeting adjourned with the best feeling.

THE LATE INDIAN ATROCITY.

The Indian Massacre on the Pacific Railroad—A Train Thrown from the Track—Eight Men Scalped and Killed.

[From the Omaha Republican Aug. 8.]

Early this morning a rumor was abroad to the effect that several men were killed and a train burned west of Plum Creek, on the U. P. R. R. Some of the reports appeared so incredible that we hesitated whether to place any reliance in the rumor. We made our way to the office of the General Superintendent, Webster Snyder, Esq., who was kind enough to furnish us with the following facts, which our readers will find accurate and reliable:

At 8 a. m. a freight train left the Omaha depot as usual for the West. It arrived at Plum Creek, which is 233 miles west of here, in good time, 12:35 a. m., yesterday. It left the station about ten minutes after, with a conductor, engineer, fireman and two brakemen aboard. They had proceeded six miles westward when the whole train of seventeen cars were precipitated off the track. The cars were literally jammed into a mass, while their contents were crushed and scattered about in great confusion. No sooner were the cars off the track than about one hundred Indians leaped out of the darkness, surrounding the entire train, making it almost impossible for any one to escape. The engineer, fireman, and the two brakemen were immediately shot and scalped, and then fire was taken from the engine and set to the wreck. The conductor, who was in the caboose, ran off to a respectable distance to see what would turn up, as he very naturally entertained suspicions that the Indians were somehow concerned in the affair.

Their yells, which resounded through the darkness, warned him off, and, as he saw the train coming behind, he ran with all haste to meet it and prevent a repetition of the horrible scene. As the train approached he stood in the centre of the track so as to allow the light to be reflected upon his person. The engineer happily saw him, and seeing a man energetically waving a flag, immediately whistled for down brakes. The conductor stepped aboard, a few words passed between them and the train returned to Plum Creek. The flames from the wreck now darted upwards, lighting the darkness for a considerable distance. The dark forms of the savages were plainly seen dancing triumphantly around the scene of their atrocious work, while their fierce yells were borne savagely back to the rapidly retreating train, which had narrowly escaped sharing the same fate.

The telegraph had been cut beyond Plum Creek about nine o'clock the previous evening, and six men, well armed, had gone to repair it. On arriving at the place where it had been cut, which was six miles west of the station, they were attacked by the Indians. Three of them were instantly killed, while the other three retreated to the sand bluffs, where they remained until this morning. They were prevented from reaching home by the large force of Indians constantly moving and galloping about. Otherwise this latter slaughter would have been prevented.

Loss estimated at $500,000.

It is now time for the Government to take hold of the Indian question; if not, then we shall shortly have to chronicle a massacre of passengers. Having once learned the secret of obstructing the track, and witnessed the successful results, they will not be slow to profit by the lesson. Something more summary, more forcible, than a "peace policy" is required to deal with them. The Western people demand retaliation for the blood of the slain.

We have kept a pretty accurate account of the mortality list generally termed "Indian murders," and we find that no less than one hundred and ninety-two men have been killed in a country five hundred miles square, inhabited by a population not exceeding 3,000 permanent settlers. And so, in this wholesale slaughter of Western people, the Government has heaped insult, and the East abuse. Our cries have been disregarded, and now when the crisis has come, lo! there comes a despatch from Washington announcing that two superannuated politicians, one young shyster, with three great Generals, have been selected as fit and proper persons to represent the United States in the forthcoming treaties, shortly to be made with the Indians. The Indian cries aloud "Wagh! Wagh!"—the red warrior shakes his scalp, and waves it aloft in derision, saying, "The pale faces have become squaws. Our Great Father has sent squaws, with forked tongues to us, who will talk sweet while they have bad hearts." The Indian, not to be outdone in diplomacy, will sign any treaty, and then kill.

Let us have done with this—'tis a farce. Let us equip ourselves like men and fight them.

LATER.—We learn that on yesterday at 5 o'clock, while a party which had been sent down from North Platte to clear up the wreck, were engaged in putting matters in order, a flag-man was sent out in order to signal a train from the west, which was then due. He had proceeded but a short distance from the party when the Indians who were still lurking in the vicinity, killed and scalped him on the track. We could earn no additional particulars.

GENTEEL TIPPLING.

How English Men and Women "Keep up the System."

[From the London Saturday Review, July 27.]

One of the many points on which we are accustomed to plume ourselves over our degenerate forefathers is our abstemiousness. The three-bottle men are all dead, and a two bottle-man is not common. Strong home-brewed ales and strong ports and sherries are left for country farmers and boozy ship-captains. Men do not drink after dinner until they are laid under their own tables. They do not habitually stagger up into their wives' drawing rooms with rolling gait, flushed faces, bleared eyes, and uncontrollable tongues. Meeting the modern gentleman after dinner, you would not know that he had dined. There may be one or two drinking sets, and particularly in provincial towns, there are cliques whose speciality is drinking. But to belong to such a set brings a man discredit rather than glory. To drink hard is no longer an accomplishment, like playing cricket or playing whist very well, or riding to hounds with pluck. Yet for all this, is it so clear that we are not a generation of drinkers? Is it clear that we do not drink a great deal more than is good for us, either from the moral or the physical point of view? A medical journal of high standing has recently given utterance to a little wail on this subject, and warned its professional readers of the mischief which they may do by encouraging people to drink, even for their stomach's sake and their often infirmities. Indeed it is hinted that it is drinking of this sort, drinking for which doctors are responsible, that is the threatened curse of the age. The most characteristic disorders of our time are said to be disorders of a low tone. People are ill, or, if not downright ill, still uncomfortable and depressed, and as the phrase is, not themselves, because their nerves and their blood are not up to the mark of robust life. We may accept this as a matter of fact about which there is no dispute. Many, unfortunately, feel it to be true in their own cases. All persons know instances among their acquaintances where it is true. Shrewd people even go so far as to say that the type of the national face and skull is changing. It is becoming, they say, lean and thin. Our heads are growing narrow, and our faces keen and eager. The old steady meditative face, as of an ox browsing, is developing into a face that is shifty, narrow sharp, as the face of a fox or a weasel. This is probably an example of acuteness in excess. The change has not gone so far as this. There has not been time for the moral metamorphosis to work itself out into a physical transfiguration. Perhaps in the course of another quarter of a century the fashion of the English countenance may have changed, and Englishmen may behold on one another's shoulders vulpine heads. Meanwhile the physical distraction has not gone much beyond the stomach, nor indeed is it necessary for our own warning that it should go much beyond this supreme organ. The monitions which reach us thence are significant enough. Although, however, the fact of our physical habit and tone not being those of perfect comfort—that is, of perfect health—is unhappily unquestionable, it seems so far from unquestionable that the administration of strong stimulants is the best panacea, or any panacea at all. It is quite true that after a man has gone through a day of severe and harassing labor—whether in the city, or in seeing patients, or getting up briefs and cases, or in any other way—he feels very much refreshed and restored by the bottle of champagne to which he has been recommended to take with his dinner. But the restoration is only for the moment. No process of real and enduring reparation takes place. One effect of the temporary exhilaration is a readiness to renew the labor from which he only desisted an hour and a half before. The stimulant supports him for two hours' more work, and the result is that the last state of that man is worse than his first.

There is another way of recruiting the flagging system to which doctors are also very fond of resorting. If you feel wearied at any time, or faint, they say, in a sympathetic manner, "Take a little brandy and water." This is more fatal than the other. As the traditions say, it makes men a prey to the insidiousness of the demon of alcohol. The intervals between the periods of faintness grow small by degrees and beautifully less, with a proportionate rapidity, and a sip becomes a steady, if an ostentatious, dose before he knows that he has left the [illegible]. It is the most rapid transformance. [illegible] usage misleads him. A man is not drunk. [illegible] unless he drinks till he is [illegible] the barrister or merchant or own prescribe the doctor is no wiser than his several times [illegible] who thus recruits himself is tipsy, day, never does drink until tity to make takes a sufficient quantity with discretion, but he takes care of an ambition and judgment. He ever feeling anything amount of work without and he is naturally like severe exhaustion, all is well with him. Evident, therefore, that trace the gradual course not necessary to manner of a tract or any things, after the total abstinence. Whatsoever advocate of system of brandy-and-water advantages the but frequently repeated doses in small helping a weakish man through may have in all of emergency or pressure, it is some period both to analogy and experience comfortable that in the long run it must be believe No doctors differ as to the ultimate consequences of such a habit if it becomes one and settled. Their theory is that it once does become chronic—a theory which poses on a very thin delusion indeed. It is no, the business of a layman to teach the skilful leech the physical deterioration which must ensue from repeated stimulants, however small each one of them may be. A man need not be a very subtle physiologist to discover this. The moral consequences are just as certainly evil. The most important of all these is that it helps the overworked man to overwork himself still more. It facilitates the growth of the very vice whose results it was supposed to mitigate. Instead of soothing a harassed mind, it only increases a man's capacity of bearing to be harassed. Whether this is a kindness to him is not much of a question. Considering that excessive work, whether in search of riches or of the bubble reputation, is from every point of view the crying mischief of the time, alike for a man's country and himself individually, it would be a waste of words to discuss the nature of a practice which enables him to carry his absorption in the task of private aggrandisement beyond even its present high and extreme mark. If the age wants one thing more than another, it is the passing of an Eight Hours' Bill for men who earn more than a thousand a year by a profession. A Trades' Union of doctors, merchants, lawyers, prohibiting over-time would be a very best institution that could be desired. Stimulants operate in exactly the opposite way. They are the great auxiliaries of over-time. They allow a man to work over-time to any extent, and in consequence they encourage him to neglect all those minor objects of pursuits by which it is above all things needful for him to temper the heat and narrowness of the one main object of pursuit.

The most remarkable thing, however, about the spread of a taste for stimulants is its extension to ladies. If one's own observation did not serve to disclose the fact, the Lancet assures us that women are falling into habits of drinking, not less fatally than men. But we might very well have found this out without reading a medical newspaper. Any philosopher who chooses to go to a ball and take his stand near the buffet, or survey the supper-table with an observant eye, will see that the old-fashioned beverages which cooled but not inebriated are indeed supplied, just for form's sake, but that they have entirely lost their ancient popularity. He will see young women dash off as much champagne and claret-cup, in the course of a single lively evening, as would have more than sufficed their grandmothers for a month. The ease and familiarity with which they drink is worthy of the most accomplished frequenter of a New York bar. That the result are in itself a more astonishing than they are is in itself a most satisfactory proof of a vigorous head. At dinner one may notice the same taste for stimulants. The afternoon tea is beginning to be tea and something else. It is, it is rumored, no doubt through some married Clodius who has abused his position, to peep in upon the mysteries of the Bona Dea, that even the taste of spirit is not absolutely unknown to fair lips. Even the youngest matrons have begun to feel the necessity of that brandy-and-water which is prescribed for their overtasked lords. They too have become persuaded, to use the doctorial phrase, of the necessity of keeping up the system. A woman who has been a mother a twelvemonth, if she has got within earshot of a plausible and sympathetic physician, soon catches the cant of the disorders of our day being characteristically the disorders of a low type. In a new fast and fashionable drinking as an extended offering, she takes to the tonic brandy-and-water as the [illegible] in the great [illegible] system of [illegible] of our civilization. It is the [illegible] of a genial life and a vigor [illegible] propriety. The consequences of this alcoholic taste among women are obviously more objectionable than its consequences among men. For women, as a rule, are a little idle and a little vacant. The women who take wine most liberally are commonly the most idle and the most vacant of all. The effect of stimulants upon people with active intellects is bad enough in one way. Its effect upon people without active intellects is more than bad enough in another. If ladies had their "rights," and at work, allowed to work more, then they might also be permitted to drink more. But to stimulate people, and then to provide them with no proper field for their stimulated condition, is about as certain and infallible a process for bringing them forward in the way to which they should not go as we can think of. The topic is not a particularly pleasant one for husbands and brothers, and unless doctors pull up in their zeal for strong and blood-heating drinks, it is likely to grow more and more unpleasant. Even children, like their elders, are presumed to suffer from low tone. They too require wine and malt liquor, and what they are thus supposed to require they have given to them in appalling abundance.

It is possible that this spreading taste for much strong drink may be in some measure a product of the salutary reaction against asceticism in all its forms. If so, it would be a very evil accident of a very wholesome movement. For to abandon an ascetic life is not to seek a life bristling with artificial excitement. It is possible to avoid asceticism without sacrificing that natural simplicity which is the perfection of living. People who are constantly supporting the hurry and press of their lives—or, as in the case of so many women, supporting their heavier burden of vacancy and ennui—by stimulants, slowly increasing in quantity, are placing simplicity of life beyond their reach. If men worked a little less, and women a little more, and were able to rise a little nearer to the old poetic ideal of "plain living and high thinking," they would find themselves quite braced enough in tone to withstand the characteristic disorders of the time. Anyhow, it is pretty certain that alcohol begets, in both sexes, quite as many characteristic disorders of its own as those which it is assumed to correct.

LATEST MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, August 10.

United States 5-20 bonds, 73¼; Erie, 45¼; Illinois Central, 77¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 23¼.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 10—Noon.

Cotton firmer and more doing. Quotations unchanged.

Weather favorable for crops.

ANTWERP, August 10.

Petroleum flat at 42.

New York Financial News.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 10.

The railway market this morning opened strong and bullish. Erie (common) being the most active stock, Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Chicago & Northwestern (common) stock being the next in point of interest. [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 10.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour generally drooping, although there was some efforts to steady St. Louis brands. [illegible]

New York Provision Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 10.

PORK—Closed at $23.50, regular and quiet. Other hog production quiet.

Ocean Freights.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 10.

FREIGHTS—Rates tend upward to Liverpool. By steam, 8,000 bu corn at 5½d.

New York Grocery Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 10.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, 15¾@18c in gold. SUGAR—steady; fair to good [illegible].

New York Live Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 10.

SWINE—Firmer, at 7@7½c. Receipts, 1,500 head.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 10.

FLOUR—Dull but firm. Sales of 200 barrels at [illegible] for double extra spring; $9.50 for extra.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and quiet. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Insurance.

STOCK AND MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Of Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITAL - - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

Office, 14 Exchange Place, [illegible]

Trusses.

SHOULDER BRACES.

[illegible]

ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

[illegible]

Job Printing.

THE PLACE

For Labels, Shipping Tags, and all kinds of Job Printing.

PERKINS BROS., 67 RANDOLPH-ST.

[illegible]

Druggists' Printing made a Specialty.

Free Lunch.

OPENING.

THE NEW YORK CIGAR STORE AND SAMPLE ROOM,

Messrs LIGHT & KASPROWICZ, Proprietors, will open on MONDAY next, the 12th inst.,

WITH A LUNCH.

Their friends and the public in general are respectfully invited.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE.

I will purchase a Lot, House and Barn, worth from [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Exchange in Real Estate.

[illegible]

LINCOLN PARK.

A splendid residence, 2 story and basement, brick [illegible]

Real Estate Broker, 8 Metropolitan Block.

Duplex Elliptic Skirt.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

BRADLEY DUPLEX SKIRTS,

Slightly Damaged.

20 Springs, at $1.25

14 " at ......50 cents.

Ladies' Linen H. S. Hdkfs, 50c, worth 75.

[illegible]

SMITH & CO.'S, No. 154 State-st.,

(Between Madison and Monroe.)

Reward.

Notice—$100 Reward.

Strayed or stolen, from the pasture of the subscriber, on the last days of July,

3 HORSES.

[illegible]

Wanted.

PARTNER WANTED.

I have a corner store fitted up as a grocery, with about $1,500 worth of stock, and want a partner to

TAKE SOLE CHARGE

[illegible]

Coal.

GARDNER COAL

The best from the Wilmington Coal Fields.

A. K. STILES, Agent, 128 Lake-st.

Photographs.

108 FIRST OVER ALL! 108

[illegible]

Hats and Caps.

BADEN BADEN.

A New Hat for Gentlemen, at

BISHOP & BARNES',

Fashionable Hatters, 115 Lake-st. [illegible]

General Notices.

M. B. RAMBER HAS THIS DAY [illegible]

HAMILTON & HOADLEY, 123 Lake-st.

CHURCH CHOIR SINGING—Persons wishing to join a Church Choir, [illegible]

CULTIVATION OF THE VOICE

[illegible]

ARTESIAN WELL!

[illegible]

[illegible] PINE KINDLINGS

FOR SALE AT THE

[illegible] PLANING MILL,

[illegible]

Business Cards.

JOSEPH BUTLER,

Gun and Rifle Maker,

No. 290 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

[illegible]

SPORTING TACKLE ON HAND.

[illegible]

CHAS. A. KERFOOT,

[illegible]

83 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

C. W. CHARLESTON & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit and Cheese Dealers.

[illegible]

133 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Machinery.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

[illegible]

For Sale.

GENUINE [illegible]

LIVERPOOL DAIRY SALT

For sale by MASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible]

TO GRAIN BUYERS—Grain Wanted [illegible]

Transportation.

N. T. CO.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

[illegible]

Wines and Liquors.

Native and Other Wines, &c.

[illegible]

WILLIAM DEWAR,

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE

OF

STEAM MILL & DISTILLERY

AND

OTHER PROPERTY.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2D DIST. IOWA, DAVENPORT, AUG. 8th, 1867.

In compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I shall, on

Wednesday, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M.,

Of said day, at the City of Lyons, in the State of Iowa, sell at Public Auction the following described Real Estate, situated in the County of Clinton, and State of Iowa, to wit:

[illegible]

"BUCHANNAN STEAM MILL AND DISTILLERY."

Said property was conveyed to the United States by W. H. Buchannan by deed dated August 11th, 1866.

[illegible]

Also, the following other personal property, to wit:

1 Engine.

3 Flue Boilers.

3 Mud Drums.

1 Lumber Wagon.

A Lot of Whiskey Barrels.

1 Singer.

1 Feed Cutter.

1 Iron safe.

A lot of Office Furniture.

1 House Hay Rake.

A lot of Grain Sacks.

A lot of Copper Pipe.

A lot of Iron Shafting.

Several hundred Cattle Chains.

A lot of Lumber.

[illegible]

TERMS CASH.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,

Collector 2d District of Iowa.

Proposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Des Moines Rapids

OF THE

Mississippi River.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, July [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., Wednesday, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River, at the Des Moines Rapids.

[illegible]

J. H. WILSON,

Lieutenant Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Major General U. S. Army.

To Contractors and Builders!

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES—NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ROBERT HEYDOCK & SON

[illegible]

Educational.

Y. L. ATH., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

[illegible]

The Young Ladies' Athenaeum.

[illegible]

University Notre Dame,

St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867.

[illegible]

Flax Seed.

FLAX SEED

[illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. STEARNS, FORSYTH & [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

WHOLE NO. [illegible]

SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1867.

CURRENCY CONFLAGRATION.

The New York Tribune again cuts rare pears on currency contraction, and, after playing its column to the utmost to hound Secretary McCulloch to unwilling tools, and with the proceeds purchase groceries and burn them, (That Republican readers may see the policy it advocates, and the destructive spirit which actuates it, we copy a recent article from its columns:

Speculation in Wall street is more important operators rising upon the theory that the Secretary of the Treasury will be compelled by law to practice the policy he so often proclaims, to expand greenbacks to the extent of the gold he gives that he has taken in exchange, thus paying approximately the principal of the 5-20 bonds, and the amount speculators come to grief in a month or two. It seems to have no distinct, method of allowing them to reap the benefit of their foolishness. This year is a year in which with him that he is universally regarded as the great patron of the paper money cause, and Democratic people in New York and Brooklyn are expected by Republicans to vote for Secretary Hugh McCulloch, it is very clear it is to his reputation, and to the popularity of the Administration, that the policy, and the way it opens for him to do it, should be made to appear to be forced upon every doubt-ridden, timid trader that the law will let him do it. It would seem that he is willing to pay off the compound notes, and to convert in a manner which would be very popular with the people. This policy should be pursued until the time when the compound notes, which would insure the conversion of 1865, shall be paid off, and the Secretary of the Treasury over it to be repudiated, and to the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury is the potent, and the way is open, for him to do it. Let it be understood that he is forced by every doubt-ridden timid trader that the law will let him, and that he will be forced

Special Notices.

General Notices.

INVALID YOUNG MEN.

Proposals.

Notice to Contractors.

Educational.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

Hair Dye.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEWSPAPER.

COMMERCIAL.

EASTMAN

THE CITY.

Trotting Races at Dexter Park.

Angeline the Winner in Three-Straight Heats—A Remarkable Performance.

The Sunnyside Steeple Chase.

The Great Fall Meeting at Dexter Park.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

Probable Death of General S. L. Gilmore, Postmaster of Chicago.

Drowned in the Lake on Friday Night.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Alleged Gambling in Grain—Contracts in Violation of the Warehouse Law.

Arrest of Members of the Board of Trade—Their Arraignment—Held to Bail.

More Arrests Promised.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE KINZIE STREET ARSON CASE

Examination of William Kitchin—The Case Continued.

The case of William Kitchen, charged with arson, was called again at the Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, and several witnesses for the defence were heard.

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, August 10, 1867.—Trotting, for a purse of $300; mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

THE FALL MEETING AT DEXTER PARK.

Artesian Wells—Head of Water.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

LOCAL MATTERS.

SPARRING.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Boarding and Lodging.

8 Madison-st.—A suite of front rooms.

38 Sixteenth-st., near the lake.

43 West Washington-st.—Front parlor.

43 West Washington-st.—Good board and lodging.

79 State-st.—Four gentlemen will find ...

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.

92 South Peoria-st.—Furnished rooms, with or without board.

98 Third-av., corner Harrison-st.—French family.

112 East Adams-st., one block south from ...

148 West Monroe-st.—A furnished front room.

162 Michigan-av.—A nicely furnished room, suitable for two single gentlemen.

174 West Washington-st.—A large furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

207 Michigan-av.—Board, with two very desirable suites of rooms.

238 Michigan-av.—One suite of rooms.

244 & 246 Wabash-av.—An elegant suite.

248 North LaSalle-st.—Furnished rooms, with board, for two gentlemen, in a private family. References required.

276 West Randolph-st.—A large unfurnished front room.

281 West Randolph-st., corner Morgan.

320 West Madison-st.—Two nicely furnished rooms, use of bath room, with or without board.

334 West Madison-st.—A few genteel boarders can find pleasant, furnished rooms and the comforts of a home, in a private family.

381 Wabash-av.—A pleasant front room.

1109 Prairie-av., or inquire at Secretary's ...

A Private family on Wabash-av. have a furnished front parlor ...

A Gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can find a ...

BOARD can be obtained in a delightful location on Wabash-av., within seven minutes' walk of the Post Office ...

IN a private family.—Furnished room, with closet and water, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen ...

WABASH-AV.—For an advance of $400, I will board a ...

WEST SIDE.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated ...

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By a young man, a single furnished room, with board ...

BOARD—A gentleman in business desires to obtain board ...

BOARD—Two young ladies desire a home with a private family on the West Side ...

Amusements.

STEEPLE CHASE!

SUNNYSIDE.

Tuesday Afternoon, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock.

HURDLE RACE

OPERA HOUSE

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

BIERSTADT'S YO SEMITE VALLEY, FARRAGUT TAKING NEW ORLEANS.

And other new arrivals, on exhibition.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

The Black Crook.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM

COL. J. H. WOOD........Proprietor and Manager.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

SECOND GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S

FESTIVAL

OF THE

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR,

AT THE

Wabash-av. Rink.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1867.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

(LATE VARIETY THEATRE.)

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

Auction Sales.

CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, SHIRTS and DRAWERS, HOSIERY, HOOP SKIRTS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

RESIDENCE and BUSINESS LOTS

AT AUCTION.

25 Residence and Business Lots

ENTIRE FURNITURE of UHLICH'S HOTEL.

40 TONS ICE, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

AUCTION—

AUCTION—

ELEGANT STOCK OF PARLOR, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture ...

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—Two good dwellings.

TO RENT—Dwelling No. 346 Park av.

TO RENT—A very large boarding house.

TO RENT—Two-story house, No. 353 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—307 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A first class boarding house.

TO RENT—Furnished house, 8 rooms.

TO RENT—A house on West Madison-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale.

TO RENT—House—Possession given September 1st.

TO RENT—House No. 668 Michigan-av. For particulars, apply to PALMAN & CLARK, 221 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A two story frame house of 8 rooms, gas and water.

TO RENT—The two story and basement brick house.

TO RENT—A house on Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A house of 6 rooms, on Eugenia-st. North Side, cheap, to a good tenant. Apply at 190½ South Water-st.

TO RENT—A nice cottage 5 rooms, with about $40 worth of new furniture for sale.

TO RENT—At Kenwood—A most desirable house.

TO RENT—Two houses, pleasantly located, near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—A family without children, desirous of a furnished house ...

TO RENT—317 Monroe-st., just west of Hoyne.

TO RENT—Elegant place of 8 rooms, No. 264 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—Furnished house, No. 221 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—At 697 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—A brick boarding house.

TO RENT—Two new houses, on West Side.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A large front room, unfurnished, with water, at 211 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—To one or two gentlemen, a furnished room.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms, with board, at 148 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms for single gentlemen, at 356 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Nice suites of rooms and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—One or two rooms, with board.

TO RENT—In a private family, a neatly furnished room.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished front room.

TO RENT—A pleasant suite of rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms—Suite of front rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—Stores, dwellings and offices.

TO RENT—A lot on the South Branch.

TO RENT—A front office, including 3 ...

TO RENT—Three stores, with or without the rooms above.

TO RENT—To responsible parties, two of Whitney's Patent ...

TO RENT—The first floor of No. 41 LaSalle-st., with first-class bank vault.

TO RENT—Desk room in Mechanics' Exchange, No. 3 Masonic Temple, 85 Dearborn-st. Apply at No. 1 Masonic Temple.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable Engines ...

FOR SALE—Two second hand 9 flue boilers ...

FOR SALE—A boiler, about 20-horse power.

FOR SALE—Machine shop and foundry, in this city, together with machinery, tools ...

FOR SALE—Cheap—A good 4 feet bed, 11-inch swing-back geared foot Lathe, with slide rest and gear-cutting apparatus. 71 West Randolph-st.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A handsome, gentle, and well broken pony.

FOR SALE—A full round-corner top buggy.

FOR SALE—A No. 1 buggy and plated harness.

FOR SALE—Horse, Buggy and Harness, for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A pair of large bright bay horses.

FOR SALE—A gentle and safe pet mare.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Lot of second-hand Artesian Well fixtures.

FOR SALE—A large lot of seasoned doors and sash.

FOR SALE—One well bred pointer.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A Blank Book containing ...

LOST—Between the Post Office ...

LOST—$500 Reward—On Sunday ...

LOST—$15 Reward—I will give fifteen ...

LOST—On Friday, on Rush or Huron-sts. ...

LOST—On the 9th inst., a letter addressed ...

FOUND—A lady's enamelled Gold ...

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A large number of cheap houses.

FOR SALE—By Bradley & Co.

FOR SALE—By J. H. Kedzie, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—A two-story house, with ...

FOR SALE—A new house on Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A house, three story and basement.

FOR SALE—An elegant two-story house.

FOR SALE—A first-class house near the corner of Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A new two story house on Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—That elegant mansion, No. 275 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—At Hyde Park—A most charming place.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or To Rent—A two-story residence situated at 1421 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 48 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—Or Trade—We have a first-class brick house on Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—Central Business Property.

FOR SALE—Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—Good Business Property.

FOR SALE—House and lot on State st.

FOR SALE—Two stores, with lots, on West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A fine two-story brick.

FOR SALE—Two story house, 82 Sampson-st.

FOR SALE—Fine residence at Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—House and lot, 315 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—New two story house, with lot.

FOR SALE—Houses and lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson.

FOR SALE—New cottages with one or more acres.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—First-class house, 12 rooms.

FOR SALE—Two three-story brick houses.

FOR SALE—A cottage house, containing 6 rooms.

FOR SALE—Desirable cottage of five rooms.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—A first class brick house on Warren-av.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A splendid lot on Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot on Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Lot on Thirty first-st.

FOR SALE—Splendid corner, Twenty-sixth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—Lot ¼ of a mile made cry limits.

FOR SALE—South Side Property.

FOR SALE—10 acres, 1¼ mile west of Lake View House.

FOR SALE—Some choice residence lots.

FOR SALE—Lots at Auction—Under decree of the Cook County Court.

FOR SALE—By Delamater & Jackson.

FOR SALE—290 acres, in a body or in lots.

FOR SALE—One acre or ten lots.

FOR SALE—Five acres in Holstein.

FOR SALE—A splendid business lot.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Valuable productive property.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Millwrights to work on ...

WANTED—A respectable man, to act as steward ...

WANTED—Salesmen, at Putney ...

WANTED—A good canvassing agent ...

WANTED—A few good men to go into the country ...

WANTED—Salesman—In a wholesale ...

TRADES.

WANTED—A carder, competent to take charge of ...

WANTED—Three first-class trunk makers.

WANTED—50 stone cutters at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

WANTED—Painters—4 painters and 3 ...

WANTED—One or two carpenters, on ...

WANTED—An experienced practical ...

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—By the 1st of September, at the fancy dry goods store ...

WANTED—A girl about 16 years of age to assist in the care of children.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good German girl to do kitchen work in a small family.

WANTED—In a hotel, at Odell, Ill., a good female cook.

WANTED—At 776 Michigan-av., a girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A Swedish or Norwegian girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A first-class cook in a small family.

WANTED—A good girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Apply at 593 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A middle aged woman as cook; also, a kitchen girl.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—On Monday, 200 railroad laborers ...

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Fifty teams, at steam brick yard ...

WANTED—To loan from $5,000 to ...

WANTED—To purchase a one-third or one-half interest ...

WANTED—A home in the country ...

WANTED—Men that want to make money ...

WANTED—To exchange a good Chicago residence for lumber.

WANTED—To Druggists—An interest in an established, profitable drug business.

WANTED—Soldiers and heirs to know ...

WANTED—At Office 14, No. 155 South Clark-st. ...

WANTED—Immediately, manufacturers, mechanics and inventors ...

WANTED—A house of not less than ten rooms ...

WANTED—The Celebrated Gypsy Woman.

WANTED—Hard times avoided by ...

WANTED—To rent or buy, a piano.

WANTED—$150, for which I will pay ...

WANTED—An unfurnished or partially furnished room ...

WANTED—An energetic man with a few hundred dollars ...

WANTED—Proposals for building ...

WANTED—A respectable lady wishes to borrow four hundred dollars ...

WANTED—A good cook, and also a city boy to drive a pair of horses.

WANTED—To Loan—$4,000 on the ...

WANTED—A furnished house in a good location ...

WANTED—Immediately—A medium sized unfurnished room ...

WANTED—A young man with $100 capital, or more, for a money-making business.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Any person having a large, first-class house to rent on South Side ...

WANTED—To Rent—A dwelling ...

WANTED—To Rent—Four or five rooms suitable for housekeeping ...

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife, a suite of furnished rooms ...

WANTED—To Rent—A small cottage ...

WANTED—To Rent—A first class house ...

WANTED—To Rent—A house of about 8 rooms ...

WANTED—To Rent—A neat cottage ...

WANTED—To Rent—A house conveniently furnished ...

Real Estate.

WANTED—Real Estate—I will purchase a lot, house and barn ...

Information Wanted.

INFORMATION—Wanted—Of Tobias ...

Personal.

PERSONAL—The young lady in short ...

PERSONAL—A young widow lady ...

PERSONAL—A middle aged gentleman wishes to correspond with an American lady ...

PERSONAL—G. J. S. Could not come on Saturday. ...

PERSONAL—For a loan of $150, ...

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As ...

SITUATION—Wanted—...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a ...

SITUATION—Wanted—As book-keeper ...

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A lady of experience in teaching ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady ...

SITUATION—Wanted—By a first class cook ...

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A two-thirds interest in a well-established manufacturing business.

FOR SALE—The only cigar and tobacco store in a flourishing town ...

FOR SALE—Drug and variety store ...

FOR SALE—Dental office near ...

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first class cigar stand ...

FOR SALE—The planing mill and sash and door factory ...

FOR SALE—Jewelry store, at a bargain ...

FOR SALE—Fancy retail grocery, at a bargain. Call at 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—To physicians—In consequence of sickness in my family ...

FOR SALE—A small house, suitable for ...

FOR SALE—The first-class Book, Stationery and Notion Store ...

FOR SALE—Immediately—Cigar store and news depot, 151 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A splendid Hotel ...

FOR SALE—The whole or one half a ...

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of ...

FOR SALE—Half interest in a ...

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures ...

FOR SALE—One-half or the whole ...

FOR SALE—Bargain for a Sign Painter ...

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house ...

FOR SALE—A grain warehouse ...

FOR SALE—A sash, door and blind factory ...

FOR SALE—One half of a large planing mill ...

FOR SALE—A good saloon ...

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a ...

FOR SALE—$450—A splendid ...

FOR SALE—Rare Business Chance—A grocery store, stock, fixtures, lease ...

FOR SALE—A good opportunity for a person to buy a well-selected stock of stationery ...

FOR SALE—Drug store, on the northeast corner of Jefferson and De Koven-sts. ...

FOR SALE—One hundred dollars will buy out the lease and good will of a large boarding house ...

FOR SALE—The stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery on North Clark-st. ...

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$10 a day— ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Whole world ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Gentlemen ...

AGENTS—Wanted—Immediately ...

AGENTS—Wanted—The Tomb of Lincoln ...

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 per day ...

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a ...

PARTNER—Wanted—New invention ...

PARTNER—Wanted—For Sale— ...

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first class saloon ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With a ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With $5,000 ...

PARTNER—Wanted—With capital ...

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or Stolen—From the ...

STRAYED—$5.00 Reward— ...

WASHINGTON.

... that Stanton will be ... if He does ... Resign Before Tuesday.

... of the Statement about ... Johnson's Resigning.

... of the President's ... Exposed.

... a Criminal in Order ... Use Him for His Own Purposes.

FROM EUROPE.

... of the African Tragedian Aldridge.

... People Killed or Injured ... a Fire at Bordeaux.

... Denies Her Cretan Cruelties.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Savages said to Want Peace.

... Fever at New Orleans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 11.

AN INSTANCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S DUPLICITY.

THE FUNERAL OF A JOURNALIST.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

NEWS ABOUT STANTON AND JOHNSON.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Herald's Washington special says it is stated that on Monday next the President will peremptorily request Secretary Stanton, unless in the meantime his resignation is tendered. ...

LEAVES OF ABSENCE EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—On account of an appearance of the yellow fever becoming epidemic at New Orleans, it has been ordered from General Grant's headquarters that officers on duty in Louisiana and Texas who are now absent on leave may, upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, have their leaves extended until the 1st of October.

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

DEATH OF ... ALDRIDGE, THE AFRICAN TRAGEDIAN.

LONDON, August 11.

Aldridge, the celebrated African tragedian, is dead. His death occurred while on a professional tour in Poland.

LONDON, August 11.

United States squadron under command of Admiral Farragut has been at ...

France.

LOSS OF LIFE AT BORDEAUX.

PARIS, August 11—Evening.

... has been a great fire at Bordeaux, ... which eighty persons are reported to have been killed or injured.

Italy.

FLORENCE, August 11.

Turkey.

LONDON, August 11—Evening.

The Turkish Government has ...

THE INDIAN WAR.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—...

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Serious Stabbing Affray at ...

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Arrests for False Representation—Bribery.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—...

G. T. Daniels, of Holliston, was placed on bail on the charge of trying to bribe a Revenue officer.

Death by Drowning.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, August 11.

The Break in the Atlantic Cable Located.

HEART'S CONTENT, August 11.—...

FROM KENOSHA.

Dedication of St. George's Cathedral—Large Attendance of Germans.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

POLITICAL.

General Sickles Modifies His ... Revising Jury Lists.

Soldiers' Meeting in Richmond—... of the Republican Convention Condemned.

RICHMOND, August 11.—...

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Heavy Forgeries of Soldiers' Arrears Papers—The Paying ... of the United States ...

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—...

FROM FLORIDA.

A German Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, August 11.—...

The Buffalo Shore Fund— ...

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—...